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ARMY GROWING

There is no cessation in the movement of troops from the United States to France and our forces oger there now number 1,100,000 fighters and men behind the lines. The rate of increase is about 90,000 men per week and it will not be long before we shall have 2,000,000 soldiers at the front. According to a statement of Acting Chief of Staff March the organization of the first American army is nearly completed. This army will consist of three corps of from 225,000 to 250,000 men each. The total number of divisions used is eighteen, nine being national guard, five regular and four national army. Ths is a fighting force of considerable size, but it is expected to have two such armies on the firing line by January 1. From that time on we shall continue to organize armies until the Hun is laid low.

In the meantime draft calls will be continuous and Utah will be compelled to furnish several thousand more men during the fall and winter. Before the men summoned for July have been sent to Camp Lewis, the first of August call has been made and these men are to go to Camp Fremont, at Palo Alto, Cal., where a new division is being organized under command of Major General W. S. Graveh who was at one time a major in the Twentieth infantry and stationed at Fort Douglas. According to the best local advices obtainable about 300,000 men will be called to the colors monthly for some time to come and Utah's quota will be about 1500. Class one in this state can stand the strain about two months and then it will be necessary to draw upon class two, unless the age limit is raised or there is another reclassification and more ofthe men who could be excused on the ground of dependency but have so far escaped service by pleading they are essential to some industry shoved forward where they belong.

It is said the United States will have four or five million men under arms some time next year and the manhood of America will be tested as never before and it will become increasingly difficult for those who have cold feet, weak stomachs or become exceedingly nervous when they thing of battle to get by the draft boards.

The minor baseball leagues are fading away one by one on account of the work or fight order and the big leagues will follow after the close of the present season if not before and players, eligible for military service will not be allowed to give reign to their cowardly feelings and join the shipbuilders. There must be a tightening up all around if we are to put sufficient men into the field to win the war. We have plenty of fighting material, but we fear there will have to be a more rigid application of the rules if we fill up the ranks, unless men with families are taken in place of the shirkers. The question of filling quotas will increase in importance as the days go by.—Salt Lake Tribune.

BARGAINING TARIFF

A few weeks ago France served notice on the world that beginning with April of next year her trade relations with other countries, allied or neutral, must thenceforth be o nthe basis of a bargaining tariff. France labors under no illusions with respect to post-war trade, and because of her specialization along certain lines of industry, which form what may be called the backbone of her export trade, she is in a position peculiarly adapted to the bargaining tariff policy. These specialized lines of industry include silk manufactures, feminine wearing apparel, toilet preparations, photographic films, wines, etc. Other industries she posseses, but those mentioned will be the ones on which France chiefly relies for the bulk of her business in the years to come.

In this respect France differs from the United States. Our industries are so varied, so large, and distributed over so vast a territory that it would be difficult to select any one, or any group, as representing our chief commercial asset. Hence, any attempt on our part to put into operation a bargaining tariff would result in a storm of protest as the plan unfolded, and would create endless bickering, economic jealousy and industrial disarragnement if persisted in. Where France might posses five industries, the United States would have fifty, those fifty including five competing with those of France, a group competing with the basic industries of Germany, another with the basic industries of England, and so on. To put our silk industry, for example, at a disadvantage in trading for a concession in the French market for our canned meats would start a quarrel, and this example might be amplified and applied to the various basic industries of the various countries of Europe and of the Orient.

The best solution which has yet been presented of the problem of protecting our industries after the war appears to be along the line of the maximum and minimum tariff, which was tested in the last Republican tariff law, and which was potently so effective that it never came into actual operation. It was denounced at the time as a "trade club" which would incur for us European hatred and reprisals. It did nothing of the kind. Scheduled to go into effect March 31, 1910, against any country then discriminating against American goods (and France, by the way, was at the head and front of this offering) by the end of 1909 every commercial power on the globe had quietly and without complaint accepted our legislation as a method of protecting our markets by fair means, and had assured the United States of its sincere good faith. France, Germany, and others had rescinded vexations discriminatory regulations against our exports. The world was dealing with us under our minimum tariff, which protected American industries, although it permitted an import trade averaging $1,640,000,000 annually during the life of the law at an average rate of duty on all imports of 19.38 per cent, compared with an average of 20.9 per cent under the old Wilson-Gorman law of the Democratic days of 1894-7.

But there was a division in the ranks of the protectionists from 1909 to 1912, and the Republicans went out of power. Not until they are returned to power will the United States come into possession of trade policy which post-war competition with France and with the world will necessitate.—Goodwin's Weekly.

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While those German U-boats are on this side, why not mark some internment camps as if they were hospitals?—New York Evening Sun.

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Apropos of permitting the soldiers at the front to vote, perhaps if it were not for the soldiers there wouldn't be any elections after a time.—Newark News.

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The Teuton birth rate is falling off so rapidly that I'm beginning to hope that maybe the, as it were, respectable Germans at home are ashamed to face posterity.—New York Morning Telegraph.

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One thing that illustrates the quality of the reputation which Germany has earned in the civilized world is that when a German submarine captain doesn't stab a helpless prisoner in the stomach, or at least spit in his face, he is universally regarded as very humane.—Columbus Ohio State Journal.

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First General Foch took over the French army, then the British, then the American, then the Italian. Now he's getting ready to annex the German.—New York Evening Post.